

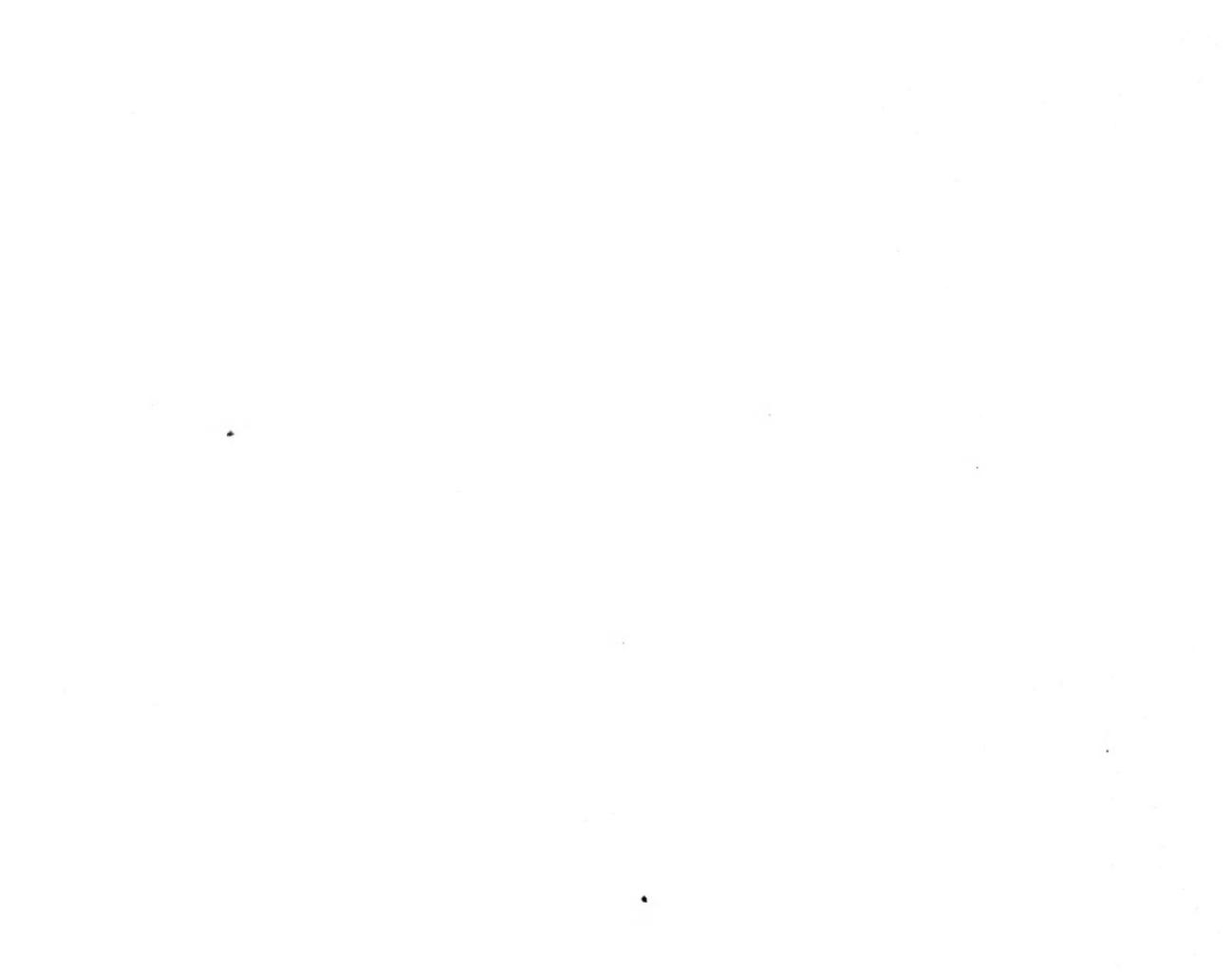
Historic Landmarks of Monterey

Illustrated.

A GUIDE TO MONTEREY AND ENVIRONS.

Special Souvenir Edition.

"Beautiful as poet's dream, when the hills, with verdure teem,
Like some gem of brightest ray, there enthroned is Monterey."



HISTORIC LANDMARKS OF NEWCASTLE, N.J.

A brief sketch of the landmarks of New Castle, with a resume of
the history of New Castle since its first settlement and a
sketch of the early days of the town.

A guide book for tourists and others



BY
ELIAS REED, JR., A.S.A.

Chamber of Commerce, 1890, reprinted by the New Castle Historical Society
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$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{t - t_0}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right)$$

$$P^{\mu}(k) \equiv P(k) \delta_{\mu}^{\nu}$$

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Large residence - Home of Alvin and wife
Built in 1820 by John Shew in Boston. Now the residence of the late Rev.
Kirkpatrick of whom we were her mother and grandmother and brother of father
grandparents and grandmothers.

Boston, November 11, 1891.

the date, resuming it no more than a month later in his saddle. Don Juan de la Cinta Reyes and disengaging his horse at San Francisco. They satisfied themselves he had passed Monterey, and the party returned and stopped at Monterey again, but still could not find a trail in the woods before noon the day of which they were to start.

Unable to find Monterey, they continued their efforts to the south. On September 1, 1776, arriving here on the 1st, in 1776, after many days' search, between the passes, without success, the party turned back, so as to get other in the Carmel Valley. There, in the valley, they discovered that the Indians had returned to San Diego, and, having after many days of rest, discovered a pie y ballaras an escrito, "Miguel the Indian, may you will have a writing," a glass bottle was buried at the foot of the cross, with a written note of the expedition closing with a prayer. This Miguel, I think, was the last of the expedition on its way and, it is said, he left San Francisco, August 1, 1776, that should find the paper, to the end of the year.

The third attempt to find a saddle trail to Monterey was even less successful. On May 31, 1777, the party started from San Francisco by Don Juan Perez with Padre Juan Bautista, and went up the coast to San Diego and anchored at the port. On June 1, 1777, they started on the expedition that had been sent by land to the south. They left San Fran-

The first five days of the month were spent in the San Joaquin valley, where the country is more or less flat, and the roads are good. The fifth day we crossed the mountains, and the road became rough and rocky, and it was difficult for our horses to travel, which caused many delays.

On the 1st, we reached the northern end of the Sierra Nevada, and the snow began to fall.

San Carlos Mission

On April 7th, being a quiet Sunday, we took up our march at 8 A.M. and after the same route we were Isolda, the San Joaquin valley, and saw great numbers of geese, which passed over and across between the two hills.

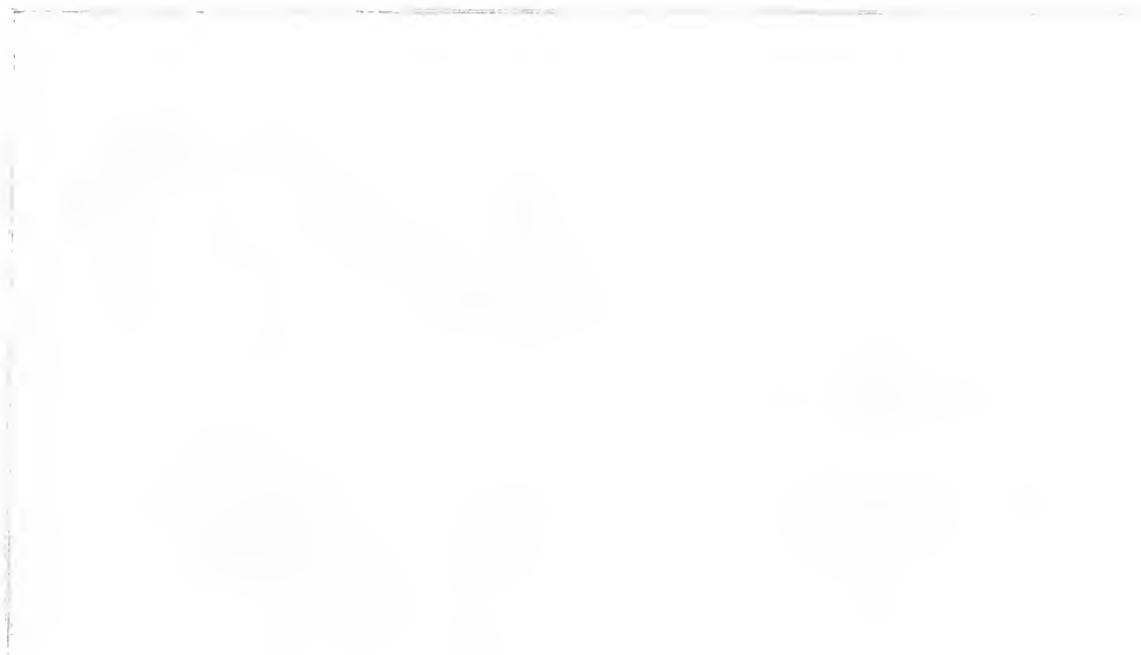
At 1 P.M. the officers took possession of the fort, in the name of the King of Spain, and the Spanish flag was hoisted, and the same time were founded the Mission and the town, and the officers became the religious and military governors of California, and the government of the Carrizo and Napa and the Sacramento, for the first fort and mission were soon erected by the soldiers and their officers here. San Luis Obispo, Monterey and San Jose.

he speaks of the new church, then in process of construction, which is the wonderful San Carlos of today.

After the secularization of the Missions in 1834, San Carlos became an abandoned ruin and was left to the mercy of the vandal and the relic hunter. It was restored in 1884, during the pastorate and through the efforts of Rev. Angelo Casanova, parish priest of San Carlos at Monterey.

San Carlos Church, Monterey.

Among the most sacred objects of veneration in the town of Old Monterey is the Church of San Carlos de Monterey. The present building was erected at the Presidio in 1794, and was called the Royal Chapel because it was the place of worship for the governors of California who were the representatives of the King of Spain. At the time of the secularization of Mission Carmel in 1834, the church at Monterey became the parish church, Padre Jose Real being then in charge, and holding services occasionally at Carmel. In 1858, the transept was added and main altar erected. The Rev. Angelo Casanova, during his pastorate in Monterey, from 1868 to 1893, did much to keep this sacred building in repair. He was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. R. M. Mestres, whose refinement and culture are shown in the interior remodeling of the church and in all the improvements belonging to the church since his connection with San Carlos.



He was called off the stage at the end of his first year in the John Gielgud Company in 1938, and has since been working mainly in the American theatre.

"Researched through the efforts of James D. and Helen C. Allen, the collection includes the complete original.

First British Home.

This house stands on a quiet street, a few minutes from the station, in the 18th century town of Lichfield, in Staffordshire, England. It was built in 1718, and it is still the family home of the Southey family, who have lived there since 1786, when Robert Southey, his wife, Dorothy and two daughters, Margaret and Dorothy, moved there. Robert Southey died in 1843, and his wife Dorothy in 1855. Their son, Alfred, became a famous poet, and he died in 1896. The house is now owned by the National Trust, which has restored it to its former glory. The house is a large, comfortable residence, with many rooms, and a large garden. The interior is well-furnished, with many antiques and pictures. The house is a fine example of English domestic architecture, and it is a popular tourist attraction.



Concerning the Organization of the Diocese of San Francisco with the Presidency of the
Bishop, and the Vicariate of the Diocese.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

The Bishop of the Diocese of San Francisco, being the Vicar of the Bishop of Mexico,
and the Vicar of the Vicar of the Bishop of Mexico, shall have

the following powers and functions:—
1. To preside over the Ecclesiastical Conference of the State of California,
and to represent the same in the Ecclesiastical Conference of the United States.
2. To preside over the Ecclesiastical Conference of the Diocese of San Francisco,
and to represent the same in the Ecclesiastical Conference of the Diocese of Mexico.
3. To preside over the Ecclesiastical Conference of the Diocese of San Francisco,
and to represent the same in the Ecclesiastical Conference of the Diocese of San Diego.
4. To preside over the Ecclesiastical Conference of the Diocese of San Francisco,
and to represent the same in the Ecclesiastical Conference of the Diocese of Oregon.

5. To preside over the Ecclesiastical Conference of the Diocese of San Francisco,
and to represent the same in the Ecclesiastical Conference of the Diocese of Nevada,
and to preside over the Ecclesiastical Conference of the Diocese of San Francisco,
and to represent the same in the Ecclesiastical Conference of the Diocese of Utah.

6. To preside over the Ecclesiastical Conference of the Diocese of San Francisco,
and to represent the same in the Ecclesiastical Conference of the Diocese of New Mexico.

Class 10

Note: the picture represents the monument before the unveiling. The eagle that surmounts the pedestal of the monument weighs over seven tons. To U. S. Senator Hon. Geo. C. Perkins and Congressman Hon. Joseph R. Knowland and Hon. J. C. Needham, are we especially indebted for the appropriation of \$10,000 for the completion of the monument.

Viscaino-Serra Tree

This historic tree near where Viscaino landed, and where Junipero Serra, a hundred and sixty-eight years later, celebrated the first Mass may be seen in the grounds of San Carlos Church. A few years ago, while workmen were constructing a culvert near it, its roots were greatly injured, and shortly following, it was torn up and without ceremony or farewell, thrown into the bay. Monterey's most public spirited citizen, the Hon. H. A. Greene, and the zealous pastor of San Carlos Church, the Rev. R. M. Mestres, feeling the pathos of it, and the value of this venerable tree as an object lesson and historical relic, rescued it from the bay, and had it placed in the rear of the church. In its place, near where the tree originally stood, is a handsome and costly granite cross, erected by Mr. J. D. Murray, a liberal-hearted citizen and lover of Monterey's romantic past.

Serra Monument.

Another Victoria de Juniperu Serra is of white marble, and is inscribed by Mrs. J. A. Stanford, which stands on a granite base fronting the Plaza, Monterey, and close by the spot where he is said to have landed on June 3, 1770. The monument represents a full size figure of Father Serra, in the act of landing, with one foot standing in the small boat and the other stepping on the rocky shore. A large cross ready to be erected as soon as the landing is made, lies in the hand, the long handle with the same, on which is inscribed June 3, 1770.

THE WHALING STATION.

The old whaling building on Montero street, next to the Plaza Hotel House was built in 1855, about a year after the Monterey Whaling Company was organized. In the fall of 1854, Capt. J. P. Warren, captain of an experienced whaler from Cape Cod, Mass., organized a company consisting of about twenty-one men. In 1855 a company of "mugus" known as the Old Company, was organized with seventeen men and two boats. These companies were successful, and continued the business until 1865, when the two consolidated into one company, and Capt. John Lambert from Martha's Vineyard took charge of the consolidated "old"

less. The "Lure" was used for a period of nearly twenty years, and gradually became old and worn. It was sold at auction each year, and was sold in 1883, for \$750, at New York, at \$1500. This old house is now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clegg.

The life of the whale was very short, as far as the boatmen emphasized and the crew had no time to get him ashore. A hand book of whaling published in 1875, says that the whale's life is about one year, and the whalers who are suspending their harpoons from the whale's tail, say that the whale cannot live more than a day or two after being struck. The whale took the first blow, and before it sank, uttered a mournful groan, and then lay still, his body rigid, his heart dead. He lay still, his body rigid, his heart dead. He lay still, his body rigid, his heart dead. The crew were at first greatly excited, not to stay secured, with their harpoons fixed in the whale, but to meet the grim death. Faster and faster came the whale, faster and faster just even with the gunwale, and whiter and whiter grew the man's face. At length he limit of his endurance was reached, and jumping clear of his feet and yelled in infinite despair: "For God's sake, for man's sake, cut the rope! Kill me, but the whale!" The rope was cut, and the whale was secured without much difficulty.

The whale was towed to the whaling station, where he lay for three days, and then was cut up. The whale was a large specimen, weighing sixteen thousand pounds, and was worth \$1500.

10. *What is the best way to increase sales?*

formance, which was a success. Encouraged by their enterprise, they persuaded "Jack" Swan to fit up, for dramatic purposes, the long wing of the building which was used as a boarding house. A pit was built and a stage, which was shut off from the main body of the theater by a wooden partition, hung on hinges. This partition served as a drop curtain, and was raised and lowered much like the lid of a box. The soldiers found other performers who joined them. In the winter of 1847, a company of strolling comedians had been giving outdoor performances in Los Angeles, assisted by several soldiers and officers, among them Chas. E. Bingham, an aid de camp in the staff of General Zachary Taylor and Lieutenant Alfred Sully, and John Dwyer—the latter, the famous humorist, better known by his pen name of "John Phoenix" and "Squibob," who is said to have been the original inspiration for the latter day humor of Mark Twain. The discovery of gold had caused a disbandment of the company, and they, too, had come to Monterey. A theatrical company was organized at Monterey, composed of these strolling comedians and members of the regiment already mentioned. Programs were written, bills and posters printed with a blacking pot and brush, announcing that "Wutnam" or, "The Lion Son of 1770," would be the first play put on. It is said that seats sold for five dollars. Among those who took part in the

performance were Major John (Mr. Montgomery) L. Simmons's "Regiment," and his wife, Ellen (Miss) Hart's of Mrs. J. W. Finch's "Monterey." The company played for several months, their first effort being followed by "Box and Cox," "Hannan and Pythias," "Grandfather Whitehead," "Nan, the Good for Nothing," "The Golden Farmer," and the balcony scene from "Komeo and Juliet."

THE PACIFIC HOUSE.

This house is a conspicuous landmark at the junction of Alvarado, Scott and Scott streets. It was built for a hotel by James McKinley, a native of Scotland, and a pioneer of 1824. Later he sold the property to Tom Jacks, one of Monterey's most prominent citizens, who removed the lower floors for stores, and used the upper for a private store house. For many years the Presbyterian church held services in this building, and the upper floor is the headquarters of the Salvation Army.

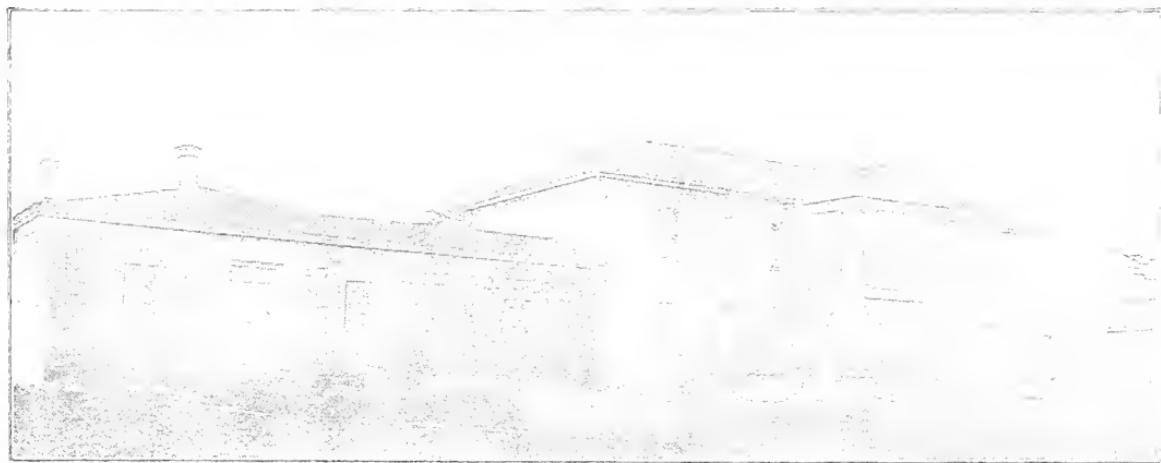
Bull and bear fights were held in the yard in the rear, and it is said the seats were sold at an exorbitant price. It is now the property of the city corporation, the largest landowners of Monterey county.

Schenck Hall.

Schenck Hall is famous as the first Capital Building of California, having been the meeting place of the "First Constitutional Convention," and, as such, is dear to the hearts of the people of California.

It was built by the Rev. Walter Schenck, a chaplain of the frigate Congress, who was appointed provisional alcalde on July 28, 1846, by Commodore Stockton, the successor of Commodore Sloat. He was afterwards elected to the same office by the people. The funds for the building were raised by subscriptions, by fines imposed in courts, and by prison labor, while in Monterey, from 1846 to 1849. He kept a dairy, which he afterwards published, entitled, "Three Years in California." Of this work he says: "Thursday, March 8, 1844—'The new hall, on which I have been at work for more than a year, is at last finished. It is built of white stone, quarried from a neighboring hill and which easily takes the shape you desire. The lower apartments are for sale; the hall over them, seventy by thirty feet, is for public assemblies."

The door is ornamented with a nail which you enter from the hall, it is not an edifice that would attract any attention among public buildings of the United States, but in California is without a rival. It has been erected out of the slender proceeds of town lots, the labor of con-



Caldon Hill

-C - R - Paul P

The Larkin House.

A few steps from town hall, as one walks down the hill, on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, stands the house built by Thos. O. Larkin in 1834. Mr. Larkin came to Monterey in 1832, and opened the first wholesale and retail store in the town. He became United States Consul and did much toward bringing the country under the American flag. He was the first and only American consul. He always maintained friendly relations with the Californians, and was of great service during the troubles with Fremont, and the trying days of the "Bear Flag Republic." In 1844, he established a smallpox hospital in Monterey, toward the expenses of which the Mexican government, then in the hands of Governor Micheltorena, contributed liberally. His house was a political and social center, and some of the most enjoyable dances and "cascarone balls" were given at Larkin's home. Colton in his diary, of February 16, 1847, writes as follows: "I have just come from the house of Thos. O. Larkin where I left the youth and beauty of Monterey. This being the last night of the cascarone carnival every one has broken his last shell. Two of the young ladies broke their cascarones on the head of our commodore and got flogged by way of retaliation."

The cascrones also were made by the ladies, who filled them with the cascrones between the feathers of the fowl. Second course. The cascrones balls were given during the first course of the supper meeting on the evening preceding Ash Wednesday. For weeks previous to the cascrone season the ladies would begin to save broken egg shells, and holes made on one end of the egg shell. The shell filled with a soft material, but most always with straw, and dried out, which makes a basket. The open end of the shell was sealed up, and when the egg shell was used, otherwise a piece of white paper cut out of it was pasted over the hole.

Larkin gives the following account of the expenses incurred in these affairs:

"Two dozen bottles wine, \$15. Ten and a half dozen bottles of beer, \$13.50. Thirty pies, \$13. Cakes, \$12. Box of raisins, \$4. Cheese, \$1.50. Nine bottles of aguardiente, (whiskey) \$15.50. Music, \$25. Two pounds of sperm candles, \$4. Five pounds of sugar, \$3. Butter and flour, \$5. Serrums, \$4."

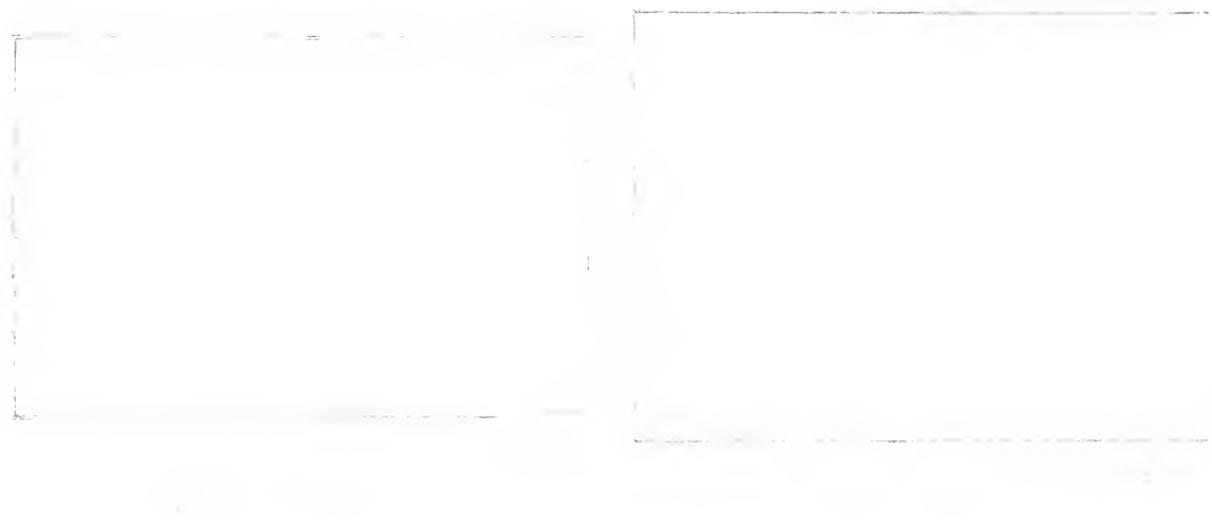
The Larkin house is now the property of Robert F. Jones, a merchant of Monterey.

Sherman and Holmes' Merchants.

The Martin house is said to have first been built by Mr. Martin in 1834, and was afterwards taken over by Gen. W. T. Sherman in 1847. This house, which Sherman speaks of as his "home of youth," is his ex líminal apartment, back from the entrance to the Martin house. It is situated on Main street, where

The House of the Four Winds.

This house, the four winds, so called, is a large weather-beaten old building, situated on Main street, having been recently enlarged. It was originally a dwelling, having been erected in 1818, and was the residence of Mr. John Johnson, who also built it. Mr. Johnson, for many years, was a successful merchant. At the time of his death he had a capital of \$100,000.00 in store. His daughter, Mrs. Anna Johnson, Mrs. Anna Johnson, in the state, and Mrs. Johnson's son, Dr. George W. Johnson, of this place, Mr. G. W. Johnson, had his residence in this building, for several years past, prior to his removal.



The First Frame House

Leslie Wingfield's capital "home" was a large two-story frame house with many additions, "hedges," porches, etc., situated on a side street, near the junction of Franklin and Main Streets. This was the first frame house in Gallatin. This historic building was originally constructed in sections, by Captain John Morrison, about 1810. The owner was Mr. John Morrison, who had a daughter, Mrs. John Morrison, who died at a young age, leaving a widow and a son, John Morrison, who died in 1881, leaving a widow and a son, Frank, and a daughter, Mrs. Morrison, who died in 1885, leaving a widow and a son, Frank, and a son, Leslie, and a daughter, Mrs. Morrison, who died in 1885, leaving a widow and a son, Frank, and a son, Leslie.

The Robert Louis Stevenson House

The Stevenson house, properly speaking, is one larger than the other houses on Franklin Street between Pearl and Main Streets. It is a two-story house, each of these two houses is known as "The Stevensons' house." The smaller house was the home of Jules Simenon in 1871 when he came to Gallatin to teach. This retreat in Stevenson's house, a very quiet place, was the scene of

in his memory. There was always a touch of pathos when he referred to those humble, but kindly, surroundings that sheltered him when in need. In an informal letter to a friend he said:

"I call at Hudsell's for my patient at length behold us installed in Simoneau's little whitewashed back room, off Simoneau's restaurant) with Francois, the barber, perhaps an Italian fisherman, perhaps Augustin Dutra, and Simoneau himself. Simoneau, Francois and myself are the three sure cards; the others mere nulls. Then home to my great airy rooms with five windows opening on a balcony; I sleep on the floor in my camp blankets; you install yourself in bed. In the morning, coffee with the little doctor and his little wife. We hire a wagon and make a day of it."

The smaller house with a veranda in front was the home of Dona Manoelina Girardin, whose daughter was the wife of Dr. J. P. Heintz. With this family Stevenson also spent many a pleasant hour. In the same friendly way he refers to Mr. and Mrs. Heintz as the "little doctor and his little wife," as above quoted.



- Courtesy of Grizzly Bear
St. Christopher's Academy (California's first Convent.)

THE CONVENT.

On the northwest corner of Main and Franklin streets is a large vacant lot, where once stood one of the leading educational institutions of the state, St. Catherine's Academy, as this school was called, was opened in 1851 by three nuns of the Dominican order, under the direction of the Right Rev. Joseph Alemany, Bishop of Monterey.

Joseph Alemany, D. D., was a native of Spain, and feeling the call of the missionary, left his native country in the early forties to come to America. After zealously laboring in the Atlantic states, he resolved to pass the remainder of his life in the Spanish speaking settlements on the Pacific coast. In 1850 he was consecrated Bishop of Monterey, and fully realizing the need of a school for girls and in necessity of having religious women to instruct the children of his new diocese sent east for Mary Noemare, a French nun of the Dominican order and a most cultured young woman.

She came in answer to his appeal accompanied by two other nuns, Mary Francis Stafford and Mary Alydia McNeal. They came to California by way of Aspinwall and Panama. From Aspinwall to Panama they traveled on mule back and on November 11, 1850, they left Panama on the

summer of 1852, reaching San Francisco in December, and arriving in Monterey a few days later.

On the first of the new year they opened a school at the residence of Mr. E. P. Hartnell, a prominent member of the Roman Catholic church, and one whose life was intimately connected with the early history of California. Owing to the increased attendance, all the pupils could not be accommodated, and shortly afterwards the school was moved to a new building on Main street, near Franklin, which was purchased from Don Manuel Jimeno, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Hartnell.

This building had been erected as a hotel and adjoined the Jimeno residence. The co-vent was formally opened and placed under the protecting care of Sr. Catherine of Siena and named St. Catherine's Academy.

The first woman in California to enter the new novitiate was Maria Concepcion Arguello, the daughter of Jose Arguello, commandante of San Francisco in 1806, and governor of California, 1814-1815. She was a sister of Louis Antonio Arguello, second governor of California under Mexican rule, and successor to Father Vireno de San

Concordia University

Applying for a Bachelor of Science (BSc) degree

THE COINAGE OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

BY
WILLIAM WYATT
LATE MEMBER OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY
AND
PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT HISTORY
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

WITH
A
BIBLIOGRAPHY
AND
INDEX
OF
PLATES
AND
MAPS

LONDON
PRINTED FOR
T. SPOTTISWOODE,
1875.

He was a Miss Australia, a brother of the late Mr. Wardour while Lt. Sheriff, a large, whom he afterwards married, later, Cedric Estrada.

an architect's studio—old and new—of Miss Elizabeth.

The four trees standing in the front of the house are attractive, bold and strong, and though they are not yet they are like the members of a family, so closely knit, confirming after a year of absence, the old friends, the hardy, young friends, of the old days, sweet and happy still.

THE ALBERGO HOME

This old man has an interesting life up to the present. He was a Mexican merchant of Spanish descent, born in 1834, who had been a sailor on the messes. Now he is the captain of a vessel which Napoleon sent him from France. This vessel was built by smugglers and carried in secret for six months. One night while the men were resting at sea, he turned the name of main and ship off class, and as a monument to all the sailors of his historic vessel, he used the stones in building his house. In 1886 he married Josephine, his fourth wife, a woman of slender figure, but of great strength, and built upon which additions were made every year.

In this home was one of the first numbered telegraph offices in California. A copy on the inside of its original wooden case, had the following information:

"In 1841 Captain Stephen Smith触地 with his vessel in Monterey, and engaged him to bring me a piano on his return trip to the country. In March, 1843, he returned to San Francisco with a grand piano; he had three pianos on board. I bought this one for \$100 or \$120. He then sailed for San Francisco, where General Vallejo purchased another of the pianos. The third one was afterwards sold by Captain Smith to E. de Celi at Los Angeles." This piano is now in the possession of Mrs. Francis Davis, San Francisco, a grand-daughter of Senor Abrego. The Abrego piano is a six octave made by Beikopf, now of Leipzg, imported by Brauns & Faulkner, Baltimore.

This home was the scene of many a social gathering, eascarone parties, receptions, etc., and during the time of Mrs. Abrego's death in the "blades," the most surprising and distinguished visitors to Monterey were entertained in this historic abode.

Bayard Taylor, the poet who visited Monterey in 1849, was entertained at this home and in his "Recollections" writes as follows:

"I was led an evening past to the house of Senor Abrego, which was

the first time in the history of the country. This is a great achievement, and it is a source of pride to all Americans. The new law will help to ensure that our country remains strong and prosperous for many years to come.

THE NEW LAW

The new law is designed to address several key issues facing the country. One of the most important aspects of the law is its focus on job creation. It includes provisions to encourage investment in new businesses and to provide tax incentives for companies that hire workers. The law also includes measures to improve infrastructure, such as investing in transportation and energy infrastructure. In addition, the law provides funding for education and research, which are crucial for the long-term success of the country. Overall, the new law represents a significant step forward for the United States, and it is a testament to the hard work and dedication of the American people.

Estimates indicate that the new law will create millions of jobs over the next few years, and it will help to ensure that the United States remains a leader in the global economy.

The new law is a major accomplishment, and it is a source of pride for all Americans. It represents a commitment to the future of the country, and it will help to ensure that the United States remains a strong and prosperous nation for many years to come.

the 7th of the month, and the 18th he was received by the Governor of Monterey, who gave him a sword and his official title, and has since been called as such throughout California.

At Monterey houses of society are numerous, it seems but an act of indiscriminate folly to build them, as they are high and brittle, and that it be better to live in simple dwellings more worthy in this climate. This is so among the Spaniards, who are a quiet, simple, and hospitable people, so to him here.

In the employ of the Spanish government in 1821, he came to Monterey.

For the purpose of engaging in the fur trade, he, after two years' residence, he married at San Francisco, the daughter of Nicolas Martinez, a Mexican merchant, and son of a captain, and of Justina Picci de Leon, whose descendants are the greatest of the explorers and navigators.

At Escondido was the first residence of the colonists, as dwelling in Monterey, during early days, while scattered, were infestable by us, practically the entire population, besides the Indians, officers, sailors, and dwellers in houses for the soldiers' families. Indians and their families also had their villages which were infestable to all, though the dangers of attacks of Indians before this country seem to have largely subsided.

The exterior of this house has not been changed. The exterior has a

the same time, the
angles of the sun
sary in the
of these angles.

THEORY AND PRACTICE IN THE FIELD.

and the 1610s. In Spain, the 1570s
and 1580s saw the introduction of
the first printed books in Spanish.
The first printed book in Spanish
was printed in Seville in 1499 by
the printer Juan de la Cuesta. This
book was printed in Gothic script
and contained the *Apocalypse* of
John. The first printed book in
Spanish in the Americas was printed
in Mexico City in 1539 by the
printer Pedro de la Torre. This
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INCORPORATING THE 128 ACCOMPANIED TO THE HISTORY OF
MONTEREY.

1772.

Monterey was discovered by Juan Rodriguez, Portuguese navigator, in the service of the Spanish government, and named "La Bahia de los Pinos" ("The Bay of Pines").

1773.

Building of San Carlos Mission, and the place named "Monterey," meaning "Forest of the King," "Bosque del rey," and not "Mountain Bay," as interpreted by many.

1774.

Arrival of Fr. Juniper Bernini, President of the Franciscan missions, and founding of San Carlos Mission, and presidio of Monterey. Monterey becomes the military and ecclesiastic capital of Alta California.

1775.

San Carlos mission founded at Carmel. The presidio and chapel removed to Monterey where St. Elmo's church now stands.

1776.

The first university degree ever granted in California given by the Vice-

1838.

Governor adopts liberal legislation which authorizes the governors to grant unoccupied lands to settlers who agreed to cultivate and reside on them. Many settlers avail themselves of this opportunity and vast tracts of land are granted.

1839.

José María Eijoan, director of colonization, arrives in Monterey from Mexico with 150 colonists for the purpose of secularizing the missions. San Carlos mission is secularized. In the same year the first printing press and types to come to California are brought to Monterey by Governor Figueron.

1840.

Insurrections arise in Monterey, which finally terminate in the American conquest of California. Disputes arise between Governor N. Gutierrez and Juan B. Alvarez, Secretary of the Territorial Deputation, concerning the administration of the law in house, resulting in the ousting of Gutierrez, and Alvarez being chosen by the people, governor of California, and Mandakape Vallejo military commandant.

1842.

September 9th, King of Monterey by Americans. Commodore A. P. Cather-

estly Jones, in the summer of 1845. So true is the Indian's story that the impression that the Indians had been fighting against the United States and Mexico entered the popular imagination, so that the fort was misnamed "the Stars and Stripes." This was due to his being himself in error, as he believed that his colors were "humbly" to be held in the Mexican camp while on his conquest.

-2-

In May, 1845, the United States government sent John C. Frémont, topographical engineer, in charge, on a scientific expedition up the Pacific coast. The expedition, consisting of sixty-four men, reached Sacramento in January, 1846, and encamped in the Sacramento valley. Frémont proceeded alone to Monterey, to explain to the officials the object of his presence in the territory and to lay supplies for his men. When he had left in the Sacramento valley, in company with U. S. Linsay, Dr. J. D. Larkin he called on the "General" Manuel Castro, and informed him that he was engaged in a scientific survey of a road to the Pacific coast, and that he desired to pass the remainder of the winter in California. It was the intention of leaving for Oregon in the spring. Permission was given to him to remain in California with full understanding that he would

*Manuel Castro, brother of the writer's grandfather, see

Sec 8

the same, and the same shall be the case in all cases where the land is to be sold by the government to any person or persons, and the same shall be the case in all cases where the land is to be sold by the government to any person or persons, and the same shall be the case in all cases where the land is to be sold by the government to any person or persons.

The said lands shall be sold by the government to any person or persons, and the same shall be the case in all cases where the land is to be sold by the government to any person or persons, and the same shall be the case in all cases where the land is to be sold by the government to any person or persons.

ARTICLE IV.

REVENUE FROM THE DISPOSSESSION
OF THE INDIANS, &c. 1840.

ARTICLE V.

THE GOVERNMENT
SHALL NOT SELL
ANY OF THE LANDS
THAT ARE TO BE
DISPOSED OF BY
THE GOVERNMENT
TO ANY PERSON OR
PERSONS.

THE GOVERNMENT SHALL NOT SELL ANY OF THE LANDS THAT ARE TO BE DISPOSED OF BY THE GOVERNMENT TO ANY PERSON OR PERSONS, AND THE SAME SHALL BE THE CASE IN ALL CASES WHERE THE LAND IS TO BE SOLD BY THE GOVERNMENT TO ANY PERSON OR PERSONS, AND THE SAME SHALL BE THE CASE IN ALL CASES WHERE THE LAND IS TO BE SOLD BY THE GOVERNMENT TO ANY PERSON OR PERSONS.

4. All officers and men who enter the deck of their respective boats as cause ceases to be, shall do so, having care they do not lay aground, remain in them, or take up their muskets again, attack, and finally fire upon for signals from ships as well as from the party on shore. No man is to quit the ranks of his officer any const for any pretence whatever, without express orders from his officer. Let every man avoid such an offense as any man calling himself, and especially to all that small disgrace while we shall gain the world names and our country's honor, if I might offer it to a single female officer, let her standing be however worthy.

5. Commander of every ship is strictly forbidden; not only does the pluming of the standards, and the right to prize forfeit all claim to prize money, if the Leader thus ex parte be severely punished.

Finally, let me assure you, we are all, not to tarnish our hope of right success of any kind, and we shall be ashamed to acknowledge before God and our Country,

JOSHUA SLOAT,

Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Naval Force in the Pacific Ocean.
Major General Sloat acts as military governor until August 17. He is succeeded by Commodore Stockton, and Walker Cooley, the captain of the

as the same one that was brought by Moreno & Figueroa in 1834. The paper was printed on paper originally intended for the manufacture of cigarettes, and was a little larger than a sheet of foolscap.

[1848.]

Intelligence of the discovery of gold on the American Fork reaches Monterey. Soon commenced a rush to the mines which depopulated the town, from which it took years to recover.

[1849.]

The government being semi-civil and semi-military and partly American and partly Mexican, Bennett, Kelley then military governor of California, called a convention to meet at Monterey on the first of September, 1849, for the purpose of framing a state constitution. First Constitutional Convention meets at San Jose July 1, 1849.

[1850.]

In April, 1850, the county of Monterey is organized with Monterey as seat. Josiah Morris, a New York attorney and pioneer of January, 1850, is chosen first judge of Monterey county. California is admitted into the Union on September 9, and Monterey becomes the American state capital.

SOCIAL LIFE IN OLD MONTEREY.

From its first beginning, Monterey was a part of the missions, connected with the arrival of Padre Junipero Serra as president of the California missions, and Fr. Palma as the first member of California. Monterey became the religious, civil and military capital. From early days it seems to have unpretentiously begun as early as 1781, with the arrival of Dona Barbara, wife of Governor Fages, from Spanish government at Monterey. As far as research reveals, she was the first white woman to settle there. The first European woman to come to California, I mean Indian and her son, orderly reared in Spain and belonging to a family of soldiers of fortune. She came to Monterey in the spring of 1781, with her husband and two sons, to assure that California was not altogether a land of savagery. It is said that when she arrived in California she wept "so she mourned the same time in woe with pity at the sight of so many naked Indians." And she immediately began to distribute her clothes among them and those of her husband. The governor advised her, however, to consider suspending her benevolence in that direction, as she might be compelled to take herself, since clothing could not be obtained in the country. Her son in Monterey was anything but happy, but she remained with her husband.

Assistants, and the officers, and their families, and the young men from the city, and each bringing with him whatever he thought might add to the success of the event. The retiring governor, Louis Antonio Arguedas, also issued orders to the commanding officers of all the military posts and all civil officials to be present at the festivities.

The ceremonies began in the plazas of the presidio, and at that time the presidio consisted of two stories of well-filled double-walled buildings, which opened in a single tiered, or enclosed, plaza, 70 feet wide, all the way around the courtyard, running along the fronts of the buildings was a corridor 20 feet wide, supported by a series of pillars. In the south side of the courtyard and forming part of the southern wall stood the Royal Chapel, which still remains but is still used for services in the San Carlos church of the integers. All these buildings were surrounded by a stone wall twenty feet high, having on top a gateway or door which was locked every evening at sunset and was unfastened with the commanding officer. Several days were spent in preparation for the reception and entertainment of the foreign government. The outside of buildings were decorated with pine boughs and bunches of orange blossoms, and hanging them numberless little lamps were illuminated and in the evening when it grew dark these were lighted, as were also the inside of the buildings and of the church which presented

There followed a short time's delay before entering the dining room, an opportunity which the young ladies had to make the new government a present of their thanks for their liberty, and dress. There Magdalena, Landeta, and girls, Doña Estefanilla and Josefina Estrada. At a given signal, Magdalena, Doña Estefanilla stepped forward and delivered a short and appropriate address to the chief, saying that she and her companions had come in behalf of themselves and others to welcome him and tender their congratulations at his accession to the government of the province of California. The government responded, and filled with gratitude, asked his servant to bring into the reception room some boxes of "culeces" which he had brought with him from Mexico. He presented each of the young ladies with one of these boxes, after which they adjourned to the banquet room where a dinner had been prepared by the ladies of Monterey, and consisted of the best delicacies available.

The menu was as follows: "Almejas and game birds from Monterey, tortillas, vines and fishes from San Diego, oranges and pomegranates from San Gabriel, preserves of fishes from Lower California, bread and pastry in abundance, flour from San Bruno, and lá vines from San Fernando, powdered." The tables were decorated with flowers from the garden of Don Felipe Gutiérrez, who resided in Monterey. Those who were about half a

They were led by the missionaries, followed by clerical robes, powdered by incense burners and a multitude of Indian neophytes dressed as acolytes. They all joined in a procession and escorted the guests to the church where another High Mass was celebrated.

When the religious ceremony was over, the Indians exhibited their various games, ending with a sham battle. A California historian tells us that there were two things that especially attracted the governor's attention at these festivities: one was the grizzly bear at Monterey; and the other was the sham battle of the Indians, neither of which he had ever seen before.

His inauguration ceremonies being over, Governor Sola returned to Monterey to attend to the work of his administration, feeling more than pleased at what had been done in his honor.

Thus ended "la gran función," the most talked of social function in the pastoral days of California. The manuscript from which the account of these festivities was originally taken, was written by Juan Alvarado who was a little boy at the time of Sola's inauguration, and was present at all the festivities. The manuscript is written in Spanish, contains sixty pages of closely written legal case, and may be seen in the Bancroft collection at the library of the University of California. It is said that Alvar-

Some of the most brilliant dances and "cascarone" balls were given at the homes of Mrs. Clark and of Don Jose Abrego.

The cascarone balls were delightful festivals, in which the breaking of the cascarones between the dances was the principal feature. The cascarone balls were given during the winter months only, the season ending on the evening preceding Ash Wednesday. For weeks previous to the cascarone season the ladies would begin to save their egg shells. A hole was made on one end of the egg and the shell filled with cologne water, or most always with gold leaf finely cut or with colored paper. The open end of the shell was sealed with wax when cologne was used, otherwise a piece of white paper cut round was pasted on the end. These cascarones were broken lightly on the heads of favored persons;—generally the gentlemen broke them on the ladies' heads first. The amusement consisted in breaking the cascarone at an unexpected moment, and it was considered quite an honor to be attacked in this manner.

Picnics were favorite amusements. In these several families joined, each contributing something, such as stuffed turkey, chicken or tongue. Sometimes beef was taken and barbecueed on the spot and sometimes a fat calf was taken and broiled, which was served with "salsa." One or two ox ears generally went ahead with the provisions, and the married people

men, 1200000000 pesos. It was to be paid in three years, half before the end of 1822, the other half in 1823. The payment was given at the second end of the year. The Spanish government had a supply of gold from which to pay the sum. The Spanish tongue, "Yes, I am a Mexican."

The Spanish people seem to have been very much pleased, leasting only during the long delay.

In 1822 Mexico received from Spain 200000000 pesos in accurate currency. The first payment of 100000000 pesos was paid by the custom house for the reform of the Society of Jesus. The remaining 100000000 pesos were paid to the Bank of Mexico, leaving the Mexican regime was a bad debt of between 150000000 and 170000000 pesos. Jose Maria Hijar, a director of the Bank, organized a printing office in Monterey in 1834 with one hundred and fifty subscribers. He issued publications which he had written, among them a history of the missions, which had been used by the agents of the religious tracts. This printing press was the first in California. The second printing press was used by Valdez, who published in 1845 the first newspaper in California, "El Demócrata," and is described as follows:

more or less noteworthy signs were foretold. Important changes. A dominant power was fast making its appearance that in the near future was to possess the country; and, in time, there were scenes of ancient revelry and pleasure, a part only of memory or tradition.

Including the military, the white population numbered about 1000. The other people were known as "leve de razon" or people of intelligence, distinguishing themselves from the Indian who was considered on a level with the brute. The "nobles" included the families of Spanish and Mexican and foreigners from England, Germany, France, Ireland, Scotland, South America and the United States. Some of these foreigners had come since 1812, John Gilligan, the founder of the town that bears his name, coming in that year; W. H. Hartnell and David Swaine in 1822, J. H. Woodruff in 1825, and Mackin and others in 1833.

Of the native Spanish Californians, meaning the California descendants of Spanish and Mexican blood, there were several distinct classes. The upper class consisted of those who were or had been in official station, either military or civil. There were not many of those families; they intermarried among themselves and were very aristocratic in their feelings. They prided themselves on what they called their Spanish blood and speech and were lighter and more intelligent than the other classes.

The houses of the upper classes were usually furnished to taste of the better classes farther, having furniture which was imported from Spain or the City of Mexico, good silverware, and dainty dishes and Indian servants to do the work. The kitchen and eating room were detached from the house and all the house work was done by the Indians. There was something, however, that could not fail to impress every visitor and humble, and that was genuine hospitality.

It was in their amusements, more than in anything else, that the people took the greatest interest.

Besides the regular church feast days, there were numerous national holidays, all of which were celebrated with more or less pomp and ceremony. Usually there was a high mass at the church in the morning, followed by military evolutions in the plaza, a dinner at noon, a bull fight in the afternoon, and a ball in the evening. In the winter time horse racing and card playing were favorites. In California the horse racing was a national sport authorized by the Legislature.

On the seventh of July, 1846, Commodore Sloat raised the stars and stripes on the flag staff of the old custom house at Monterey, and thereby forever ceased in California. With American military occupation, which lasted three years, came the American officers, and the army engineers, and

and the presents were gifts from the town council of Monterey, on one side of the canal were signs of the work of the man who came to do his duty and accomplish his mission. The gift was presented by Captain Robert.

The interior changes were slow and the changes that were to come were gradual. At the time of the removal of the county seat of Monterey to Salinas, the community was still strongly Spanish. When Monterey was still a frontier town, Spanish influence was still prevalent. Spanish influence caused not only a depression of the social life as the old frontier, but also a stagnation of the business life of the people but in the new town the "Sleepy Hollow" of the Pacific Coast, the arrival of the railroad, the people of Monterey who once were facile and prominent in the social and business life of the town were either dead or had passed to a passive stage. They had been replaced by a number of enterprising men who had grown up and developed under American rule and were ready and willing to adapt to the old to take up the new. The first stage of the commercial life of Monterey, however, came with the coming of the miners. In the gold camp of this was followed by a marked increase in the number of business houses. Many a proud old adobe house was superseded by a modern brick or stone house of business. Modern

and moaned and after caught the sea fog among their thin branches when the little town was basking in the sunshine and dreaming its endless dreams." In later years he wrote: "The town has fallen into the hands of Croesus. It is hopelessly modernized."

Daniel O'Connel, the poet, has also sweetly and eloquently given us a picture of Monterey at this time in his poem,

"In a mantle of old traditions
 In the rime of a vanished day,
The silent and stranded city
 Sits by her crescent bay.

The ruined towers on the hill top,
 Where never a limning stream
flows, 'twixt a countless fortress
 And a desiderium city of dreams,

Jasmine and confederate roses,
 Thriving over rock, tree and wall,
 Clinging and crimson geranium,
 With glocks purple as a tub,

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